

A NEW BREED OF MEN.

In a former letter, I mentioned to you that Col. Ducouret, who has already penetrated far into Africa, was about to set out on a new and extensive exploration of five years, under the special auspices of the French government, and at the charge of the treasury. The minister of public instruction asked of the Academy of Sciences some instructions for him, which were read at the sitting of the 20th inst. At the same time the Colonel addressed to the Academy a notice of the race of the Ghilanes inhabiting the interior of Africa, and renowned among neighboring tribes as caudated or having tails. The matter is so curious that I have caused to be translated for you what has been published about it, by one of the scientific reporters. Lord Monboddo will not have erred so much in his primitive stock.

From the Scientific Report.

There exists a race of men who, according to the report of certain travellers, are originally of the kingdom of Gondar, or of others, who say they inhabit Soudan in the South, whose zoological characteristics are remarkable: They have a tail-like appendage formed by the elongation of the vertebral column, and they are the last link in the human race. The slave merchants cannot dispose of them without great difficulty; so bad is their reputation. The traits which distinguish them are hideous ugliness of face and figure, ungovernable tempers and stolid intellect. Some of this race are to be found also, in the Philippine Islands, but they were, doubtless, carried thither by the slave merchants. However this may be, when a Levantine is looking out for slaves in the East, he is always warned not to purchase one who has a tail; he is told—"Of all slaves, this is the least profitable." This race of men is very far behind that of which Fourier dreamed, and which was, some day, to become the type of manly beauty, morally and physically.

M. Ducouret, who was in Mecca in the year 1842, saw an individual of the species we have just mentioned, and belonging, he was told, to the breed of Ghilanes in the South. Though it be not the first time we have heard the race of men spoken of, who are furnished with tails, nevertheless the fact is not sufficiently common to take away its interest. We will, therefore, enter somewhat into detail upon this strange organic manifestation. "I inhabited Mecca in 1842," says M. Ducouret, "and being often at the house of an Emir with whom I was intimate, I spoke to him of the Ghilane race, and told him how much the Europeans doubted the existence of men with tails, that is to say, the vertebral column elongated externally. In order to convince me of the reality of the species, the Emir ordered before me one of his slaves called Bellal who was about thirty years old, who had a tail, and who belonged to this tribe. On surveying this man I was thoroughly convinced. He spoke Arabic well, and appeared rather intelligent. He told me that in his country, far beyond the Sennar, which he had crossed, they spoke a different language; that for want of practice, he had entirely forgotten that of his compatriots, whom he estimated at 30 or 40,000, some worshipped the sun, the moon, or stars, others, the serpent, and the sources of an immense river, in which they immolated their victims—(probably the mouth of the Nile) that they ate with delight raw flesh, as bloody as possible, and that they loved human flesh above all things—that, after their battles with the neighboring tribes, they slaughtered and devoured their prisoners without distinction of age or sex, but that the women and children were preferable, their flesh being more delicate. This Ghilane had become a devout Mussulman, and had lived 15 years in the Holy City. The fondness, the necessity, even for raw flesh, (it really was a want with him) did not fail to return upon him; and his master, therefore, by a precaution, never failed, when his fit was on him, to provide him with an enormous piece of raw mutton, which he consumed ravenously before every body. This desire for raw flesh showed itself periodically: sometimes twice a week. Being asked why he did not try to correct such a habit, he answered frankly, 'I have often tried to overcome this appetite, which I received from my father and mother. In my country, great and small, young and old, live in this manner, besides eating fruits, fish, and vegetables. If my master neglected to supply this requirement of my nature, I am sure I could not resist the desire which possesses me of devouring something, and I should cause great sorrow by flinging on some person too weak to contend with me an infant, for example.' Having asked him to allow me to see him naked, (or I wished to sketch him) he resisted for a long time, but finally yielded, on receiving the promise of an entirely new dress, which I was to send him. He came privately to my house, where he took off the scanty shirt of coarse blue linen which he wore. I was thus enabled to contemplate him quite at my ease, and paint his portrait without exposing him to the punishment which would have been inflicted

on him, if he had been detected by his finical and superstitious master." The drawing made under these circumstances has been placed under the eyes of the Academy.

Here are some extracts from the description given by M. Ducouret, of the Ghilanes:

"The Ghilanes are a peculiar race of negro which have a strong resemblance to the monkey; much smaller than the usual race—they are rarely more than five feet high. They are commonly ill made, their bodies are lean and seem weak; their arms are long and slim; their hands and feet are longer and flatter than those of any other of the human species; their cheeks project and the forehead is low and receding. Their ears are long and deformed; their eyes small, black, and piercing, and twinkle constantly; their noses are large and flat; their mouths wide and furnished with teeth very sharp, strong, and of dazzling whiteness. Their lips are full and thick; their hair curled, but not very woolly, not thick and it remains short. But what particularly distinguishes them is the prolongation of the vertebral column.

"This gives to each individual, male or female, a tail of two or three inches long." Finally, here is the portrait of Bellal, the name of the personage the author encountered at Mecca.

"He was thin and dry but nervous and strong. His skin was black-bronzed, shining, soft to the touch like velvet. His feet were long and flat; his arms and legs appeared feeble, but well supplied with muscles. His ribs could easily be counted. His face was repulsively ugly. His mouth was enormous, his lips thick, his teeth strong, sharp and very white; his nose broad and flat; his ears long and deformed; his forehead low and very receding; his hair not very woolly nor thick, but nevertheless curly. He had no beard was not hairy; he was very active and handy; his height was about five feet. His tail was more than three inches long, and almost as flexible as that of a monkey. His disposition, setting aside the oddity of his tastes and habits, was good, and his fidelity was above all praise."

Correspondence of the Keowee Courier.

SPARTANBURG C. H., S. C. } Friday morning, Oct. 5, 1849.

Messrs. Editors:—Thinking it would be a matter of some interest to you and your readers, I give you below a brief statement of the proceedings, had at the present Term of the Court of General Sessions and Common Pleas for this District, in the case of

THE STATE vs. JNO. M. BARRETT.

Mr. Solicitor Whittier, on Wednesday morning, gave out a Bill of Indictment against the Defendant, "for unlawfully bringing into the State, and circulating incendiary papers, to disturb the peace," &c., &c. In the afternoon of the same day the Grand Jury returned a "True Bill," and the case was put upon the Calendar. It was this morning called, and the Solicitor moved to continue it to the March Term. The Counsel for the Defendant consented to a continuance upon the condition that he should be admitted to bail in the sum One Thousand Dollars, he entering into Recognizance to appear, &c., and to deposit with the Clerk a Certificate of Deposit, by E. Harwood, of the amount above stated, in the "Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company," as a security for the payment of the Bond, in case of default. The Solicitor consented to the terms; whereupon His Honor, the presiding Judge, made an order for his discharge upon a compliance with them. The Defendant was this morning brought into Court, and having signed the Bond, and his Counsel having made the necessary transfer to the Clerk of the certificate of deposit, (which is the same upon which his Counsel endeavored to procure his discharge in August,) he was discharged from custody under the order of the Court above mentioned, and is now at large. He has taken lodgings at Col. Pool's Hotel, during the short time he will remain. He will leave this place on Monday morning next direct for Cincinnati, which place, he says, he is anxious to reach in time to enter the Law School in that city.

Circumstances forbid that I should speak of his case, other wise than as above, or to allude to the probability of his conviction or acquittal. Barrett is a young man—not more than twenty five years of age. He is a graduate of the University of Ireland, and the writer is informed stood first in college, respected by all, and graduated with honor and distinction. I am told he has been admitted to the practice of the law in the State of Indiana, but will continue at the school spoken of, until next spring, about which time he designs to commence the practice of his profession in the city of Cincinnati. He is certainly a man of fair literary attainments, is a "considerable" politician, and does not disown the authorship of the Free Soil address which has been so frequently spoken of, nor does he deny that he is a Free Soiler—I will only add, that whatever may be the result of the prosecution, which has created or caused so much excitement in the country, its termination is no doubt anxiously desired by many, and certainly ought to be by all.

Yours, &c.

T.

MACON Oct. 19.

GEORGIA ELECTION.—We have heard from all the counties in the State. The

Senate will stand 25 Democrats and 22 Whigs; the House of Representatives 67 Democrats and 63 Whigs. The majority of Towns the Democratic candidate for Governor will be about 3500.

(Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.)

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

The weather has been very hot in England, but not materially affecting the crops.

The late downward tendency in the corn market has been checked, and a slight advance has taken place, caused by the unfavorable reports relative to the potato rot. The hop picking in England has been very disastrous. A great effort has been made by the growers to procure relief from government.

A favorable change has taken place in the mortality from cholera throughout England. The new cases occurring have declined one half. Since the commencement of the disease 13,000 persons have been swept from London.

The potato disease is, beyond doubt, extending into several districts in Ireland, though it has not, by any means, become general.

FRANCE.

A good deal of attention is directed to the Metropolitan Council of the Clergy, which has commenced its sittings at Paris. Almost all the Bishops and distinguished clergy of France are assisting at the Grand Council.

The cholera appears to have permanently diminished at Paris.

The conspirators of June, 1849, are to be tried at Versailles.

HUNGARY.

Comorn, though besieged, still holds out, and can defy its besiegers one entire year.

The influence of Russia and Austria is being exerted to compel the Porte to surrender the Hungarian chiefs, who have taken refuge in Turkey. Letters from Constantinople state that this has been positively refused.

ITALY.

The Pope has quitted Gaeta, and proceeded to Naples. His reception was of the most striking and popular character. He will not go to Rome for the present.

SPAIN.

The cholera was still committing serious ravages at Trieste.

The newly appointed Ministers were assembled at Madrid, but no notice seems to be taken of events relative to Cuba.

GERMANY.

The paper received this morning announces the unexpected resignation of the Dutch Ministry en masse. After deliberation the King accepted their resignations, and gave instructions for the formation of a new Cabinet. The circumstances which led to this result have not transpired.

TURKEY.

All honors are proclaimed to Abdel Meleppe and to the Turkish Ministry. They have nobly done their duty and refused to become panderers to the vindictive and bloody measures of Joseph and Nicholas. The Russian Ambassador at the Porte demanded a surrender of the Hungarian officers, Kossuth, Dembinski, Perekel, Mesmeros and their companions.

The Russian General has arrived at Constantinople. His mission being to bully the Sultan into a compliance with the demand of Austria. A council of the Turkish government was immediately held, and they unanimously resolved not to surrender the Hungarian refugees to either the Russian or Austrian Governments.

On this decision being communicated to the Sultan, he declared in the most impressive and determined manner, that the refugees should not be given up let the consequences be what they might.—We trust that Lord Palmerston will do his duty as nobly as the Sultan has done his—that Russia and Austria will be given to understand that war with Turkey with such a cause, means war with England.

We are rejoiced to find that Kossuth and his companions are furnished with passports from the English Ambassador, and trust that every assistance to their support will be rendered by England.—The independence of Turkey should be secured against the attacks of Russia and its vassal, Austria.

HUNGARY.

The latest intelligence received by the London Sun, says that Peterwadan surrendered to the Imperial troops on the 5th ult. The Magyars decided to still hold out, but the majority overruled them.

The garrison of Comorn is well provisioned, with 80,000 men in a state of complete discipline. The officers held a meeting, and resolved by a large majority, not to surrender.

According to the Vienna journals, 80,000 men are to besiege Comorn. The bombardment was to commence on the 13th, when the Austrians occupied a greater part of the island, but without resistance. A part of the Hungarians are strongly entrenched before the fortress, and it was expected would give the Austrians battle.

It is rumored at Vienna that General Bem had fallen into the hands of the Russians. Since the 15th a number of rebel Hungarian officers had been put to death at Arad and Temesvar.

MOROCCO.

Intelligence was daily expected from Morocco, where the Spanish and French Generals seemed likely to produce something more than a mere demonstration. The Moors were expected to make an attack on Masilla, having already cut off supplies.

FROM CORPUS CHRISTI.—By the arrival here yesterday of the schooner J. P. Smart, Captain Baker, from Corpus Christi, we have received the Star to the 15th inst. We take the following from the Star of the 15th:

A gentleman just from San Antonio informs us that the small pox had broken out in that place and several deaths had occurred. Mr. Levi Woodbury, a clerk in the U. S. Commissary's Department is one of the victims of this loathsome scourge.

We learn from several persons who have just arrived from San Antonio, that news had reached that city from some of the Indian stations above Austin, that the Camanche Indians had made an attack upon one of the Indian trading houses on the Brazos, and entirely broken it up. The traders had to abandon it, leaving their property to the mercy of the savages.

It is also reported that the Camanche Nation have held a council of war and come to the conclusion of commencing hostilities upon our frontier settlements. They state that one of their principal chiefs was killed upon the Nueces by a party of Americans, while on an excursion to this portion of Texas—an excursion of pleasure, we presume, such as murdering our citizens, abducting women and children, and stealing horses. The chief undoubtedly belonged to that party of Indians overtaken by Lieut. Walker near Atascosa, an account of which we published in a previous number. Should these rumors be true, we will have plenty of work for two regiments of rangers in the place of three companies.

The Star expresses deep gratitude to Gen. Brooke for stationing the Texas Rangers in the vicinity of Corpus Christi, for the protection of life and property between the Rio Grande and the Nueces. At Agua Dulce about thirty miles from Corpus Christi, on the 12th inst., a body of Indians had been seen, supposed to be about twenty in number, driving a large caballada, principally mules, in the direction of Casa Blanca, on the Nueces. Capt. Ford with thirty rangers immediately started in pursuit, with Lieut. Walker as a guide.

The following is from the Star of the 8th inst:

A party of traders, some twenty in number, arrived here on Thursday last from Guerrero, bringing with them 800 head of stock cattle, which was readily disposed of at fair rates. The party was attacked about thirty miles this side of Guerrero, one of their number killed and another severely wounded. They report that a large body of Indians recently stole and carried into captivity three children belonging to families living in the neighborhood of that place.—N. O. Picayune.

From the Jacksonville News, Sept. 29.

The following extract from a letter of Mr. Kennedy of Tampa to a gentleman of this place, dated Sept. 17th gives the latest intelligence we have of the movements on the frontier:

"Gen. Twiggs left here on Saturday last for Charlotte Harbor, carrying with him the messenger sent in by Bowlegs; he expects there to meet the Indians in council and have a talk, get the four law breakers, bring them here and hang them. Time will show how this talk ends, and I judge the same old tune will be once more sung of 'We want rations for families, and horse to bring family in.'"

Yours truly,

Information was brought here yesterday by Col. Andrews, U. S. Paymaster, who passed this place on his way north, that Gen. Twiggs and received full authority from the Government to muster such companies of the Florida volunteers into the service of the U. States as he deemed fit. The whole matter it appears is left to his judgment whether to muster them or not, and the whole responsibility is thrown upon his shoulders. We apprehend that Gen. Twiggs will not fear to undertake such responsibility, and that he has by this time ascertained the necessity of employing such troops, and the universal wish of the people of Florida to that effect.

OVERFLOW OF RED RIVER.—The Alexandria Republican states that the losses through the inundation will be immense. In that parish alone, if the crop of cotton be estimated at 25,000 bales, and of sugar at 10,000 hhds., with the usual quantity of molasses, the loss will be \$3,700,000; and should the injuries done to the corn crop and property generally be taken into consideration, it will run up to \$3,000,000. The Red River valley, instead of giving 130,000 bales of cotton, will not yield this year more than 30,000. Here is a loss of \$5,000,000.